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cultivation for years in Eastern Pennsylvania, a few miles west of the Delaware River.

Years ago it grew in the fields near Worth's Mills, south of Princeton, from which it has totally disappeared, no trace of it being now to be found in all that region. Its presence near Walnford is no doubt due to the introduction from the West of seeds in grain, the most efficient agent for plant distribution in all cultivated regions. The strong roots alluded to by Dr. Lockwood are common to many herbaceous perennials.

White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS.

§ 75. *Tiarella cordifolia*.—I should be glad to know whether this plant ever seeds freely anywhere; whether there are often more than one or two seeds in a capsule; whether it is often seen with leaves on the scape; and whether, when the scape is foliaceous, it is more or less productive than in its usual state? Some facts noted on the plant in North Carolina, and which I hoped to re-examine in northern plants this season, lead me to make these inquiries. So far, this year, I have only been able to observe a few cultivated plants.

Germantown, Philadelphia.

THOMAS MEEHAN.

§ 76. **The Herbaria and Botanical Libraries of the United States, VII.**—THE MUHLENBERG HERBARIUM.—Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, D.D., was one of the earliest American botanists, and by his careful training in the schools of Germany, was specially fitted for successful work in a field where qualified laborers were rare. His death, which occurred May 22, 1815, at the comparatively early age of 62, was a great loss to the scientific world. Among his intimate friends and correspondents was Zaccheus Collins, a merchant of Philadelphia, well known in his day as a promoter of good works, and as an assiduous cultivator of natural science. The efforts of Mr. Collins, seconded by the influence of Dr. Wistar, Mr. Vaughan and others* secured the sum of five hundred dollars for the purchase from the son, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, of his father's herbarium for the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, which, in 1816, received possession and still retains it.

With good judgment, that Society has not permitted the arrangement to be disturbed, and it remains as left by the original owner. The phanerogamic plants and the ferns are enclosed in boxes or wooden books with sliding covers, and the plants are laid in sheets of the diminutive size usual in early herbaria. The lower cryptogamic plants are in smaller paste-board envelopes, and are accompanied with lists. The arrangement, of course, is that of the Linnaean sexual system, and as this is one of the few collections which illustrate the early history of American botany, it is hoped that this arrangement will not be changed. The plants are mostly in fair preservation.

The collection has great interest as connected with the labors of

*In the Collins correspondence, in possession of the Academy of Natural Sciences, is the rough draft of a subscription-paper which gives reason to believe that the contributors to the purchase were Wistar, Collins, Vaughan, Pollock, Short, Dorsey, James, Chapman and Tighlman.

a pioneer botanist. As a collection, it would, at the present day, be deemed of small account, but, as containing the material on which Dr. Muhlenberg's labors were based, it must always have historic value. Even now the leading workers in descriptive botany have occasionally to recur to these vouchers for needed evidence; but their value is much diminished by the fact that for the most part, no record of the locality is preserved, and that, in frequent instances, different species are laid together under the same name.

J. H. R.

§ 77. **Idaho Plants.**—The acknowledgments of the *Torrey Club* are due to Dr. T. E. Wilcox, U.S.A., of Boisee City, Idaho, for several packages of plants of that vicinity collected in April and May of this year. Many interesting species are represented; among them, *Delphinium decorum*, var. *Nevadense*, Watson; *Brodiaea laxa*, Watson; *Fritillaria pudica*, Spreng.; *Allium Nevadense*, Watson; *Balsamorhiza Hookeri*, Nutt.; *Antennaria dimorpha*, T. & G.; *Crepis occidentalis*, Nutt.; *Lupinus Chamissonis*, Eschs.; *Mertensia oblongifolia*, DC.; *Plectritis congesta*, DC.: also a dwarf primrose of the same general size and habit as *Primula angustifolia*, but having a from 1-5-flowered scape and showing also marked differences in the inflorescence from that described by Dr. Gray. Prof. Wood regarded this as a variety of *P. Parryi*, Gray, and named it var. *Wilcoxiana*. It appears to be the same as var. *Cusickiana*, Gray, of *P. angustifolia* (*N. A. Flora*, p. 393) except that the last-named variety is described as only 2-flowered. *P. angustifolia* flourishes in its typical, 1-flowered form, on high mountain elevations, such as Gray's and Pike's Peak, at 11,000 ft. to 13,000 ft., where we have found it abundant. The many-flowered forms grow at much lower elevations (where *P. Parryi*, a much larger species, is found) but the foliage shows no marks of any greater vigor in the plants. It is possibly a distinct species.

A. B.

§ 78. Contributions toward a List of the State and Local Floras of the United States.

THE MIDDLE STATES.*

NEW JERSEY.

Catalogue of Plants growing without cultivation in the State of New Jersey, with a specific description of all the Violets found therein. By O. R. Willis. (C.)

12mo. pp. 71. New York, 1874. (Enlarged edition, New York, 1877.)

List of New Jersey Fungi. By M. C. Cooke and J. B. Ellis. (C.)

In Grevillea, Vols. iv, v, vi, vii and viii, London, 1876-80.

Monmouth and Ocean Counties.

Catalogue of Plants growing without cultivation in the Counties of

Monmouth and Ocean. By P. D. Knieskern, M.D. (B.)

In 3d Annual Rep. Geol. Survey, Trenton, 1856.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Flora of Pennsylvania and Botanical Pocket Manual. By H. R. Noll. (D.)

*Continued from page 19.